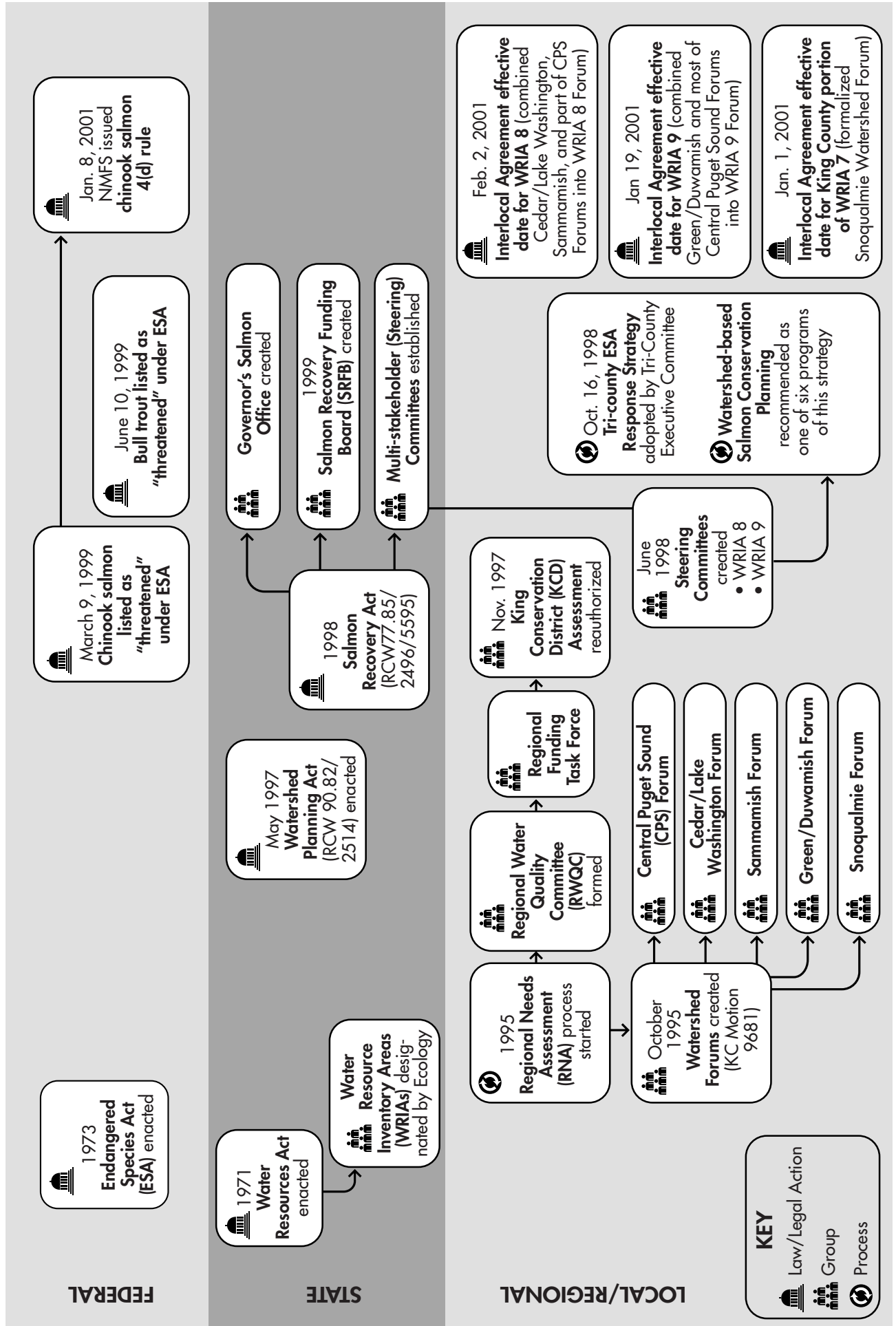


APPENDIX A

Evolution of WRIA 8 Watershed-Based Planning

EVOLUTION OF WRIA 8 WATERSHED-BASED PLANNING



EXPLANATION OF TERMS: LOCAL

TERM	DESCRIPTION
Interlocal Agreement (ILA)	In 2000, local jurisdictions agreed to cost-share services to conduct WRIA-based salmon conservation planning in the three major watershed resource inventory areas (WRIsAs) in King County: WRIA 8, Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish; WRIA 9, the Green/Duwamish; and the King County portion of WRIA 7, the Snoqualmie. ILAs became effective for all three watersheds in early 2001. This shared interjurisdictional effort is focused on responding to Endangered Species Act needs.
King Conservation District (KCD)	The KCD assessment was reauthorized at \$5/parcel in November 1997 by the King County Council, which adopted the regional funding recommendations of the Regional Task Force (described below). Three dollars of the \$5/parcel assessment is allocated to watershed projects having regional benefits. Most King County cities and all of unincorporated King County are members of the King Conservation District. Initially, the KCD provided conservation funds to each of the five original King County watershed forums. Funding now goes to the more recently established WRIA 8, WRIA 9, and Snoqualmie Watershed forums, which resulted from consolidating the original five. (See description below.)
Regional Needs Assessment (RNA)	In 1995, King County, Seattle, and suburban cities agreed that, because watershed problems--including flooding, water quality and fish habitat--cross jurisdictional boundaries, they could better be addressed in a regional process using regional funding. As a means to accomplish this, the RNA was created. RNA was a process to develop a regional plan for the protection and improvement of watersheds.
Regional Task Force	The Regional Water Quality Committee (described below) formed a Regional Task Force composed of elected officials from Seattle, suburban cities, and King County. Their charge was to develop regional funding principles. Reauthorization of the King Conservation District assessment was one of the recommendations of this effort.
Regional Water Quality Committee (RWQC)	In 1995, the RWQC was established to provide oversight for the Regional Needs Assessment effort, specifically, to identify and prioritize regional surface water needs and funding.
Steering Committees	As a result of the state's Salmon Recovery Act, multi-stakeholder advisory committees were authorized in each WRIA. Under the Act, their primary role is to recommend priorities for habitat restoration projects to the Salmon Recovery Funding Board. (See description on next page.)
Tri-County Endangered Species Act (ESA) Response Strategy	The Tri-County ESA Response Strategy has been a collaborative approach to develop a proposal for near- and long-term salmon conservation and recovery actions on a WRIA-scale in King, Pierce, and Snohomish counties.
Watershed Forums	The watershed forums were first established as a result of KC Motion 9681 in October 1995, which resulted from the Regional Needs Assessment process. Watershed forums are multi-jurisdictional watershed-based planning efforts. They were originally established for the Central Puget Sound drainages (including Vashon/Maury Island) and four watersheds: Cedar/Lake Washington, Sammamish, Green/Duwamish, and Snoqualmie. These forums were later consolidated as a result of the interlocal agreements signed in early 2001 to jointly fund salmon conservation planning. The new forums are the WRIA 8 Forum, the WRIA 9 Forum, and the Snoqualmie Watershed Forum.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS: STATE

TERM	DESCRIPTION
Governor's Salmon Recovery Office	Created by the State Legislature through the Salmon Recovery Planning Act, the Salmon Office's role is to coordinate and produce a statewide salmon strategy, assist in the development of regional salmon recovery plans, and submit the strategy and plans to the federal government. The office also provides a <i>Biennial State of the Salmon Report</i> to the Legislature.
Salmon Recovery Act (RCW 77.85, also referred to as 2496 or 5595)	Passed by the State Legislature in advance of the federal Endangered Species Act listing of chinook salmon, this Act authorized creation of multi-stakeholder steering committees and the Salmon Recovery Funding Board.
Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB)	Established as a result of the Salmon Recovery Act, the SRFB guides the spending of funds targeted for recovery activities and projects. The SRFB's mission is to support salmon recovery by funding habitat protection and restoration projects and related programs and activities that produce sustainable and measurable benefit for fish and their habitat. The SRFB bases its funding decisions on technically reviewed recommendations of WRIA-level multi-stakeholder steering committees.
Water Resources Act	This Act was passed by the State Legislature in 1971 to address wastewater issues on a watershed scale. Water resource inventory areas (WRIAs) were first established by this Act for the purpose of creating a watershed approach to water quality management, specifically, wastewater management.
Watershed Planning Act (RCW 90.82, also referred to as 2514)	Passed by the State Legislature in May 1997, this Act calls for four main elements to be addressed through planning at the watershed level. These elements are water quantity, in-stream flows, fish habitat, and water quality.
Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA)	Water resource inventory areas (WRIAs) were designated by the Washington Department of Ecology as a result of the 1971 Water Resources Act to address wastewater issues on a watershed scale. More recently, WRIAs were recognized by the state as the appropriate geographic scale at which to conduct salmon conservation efforts.

0209 W8NTAA-TERMSState.ai WGC, IPRE